

in meat and fish dishes. Foreigners in China grate them and serve them boiled as a winter vegetable, in which state they resemble sweet corn very much in looks and taste. The plants need a hot summer to mature and are grown on muck or clayey soil with several inches of standing water on top, very much in the same manner as wet land rice." (F. N. Meyer.)

**GEVUINA AVELLANA.** 25611. From Chile. Received thru Mr. Jose D. Husbands, June 8. An evergreen tree native of the Andes of Chile. Will not grow north of lat. 34°. For propagation; plants available later.

**GLYCINE HISPIDA.** 25649-658. From Newchang, China. Presented by Mr. Fred D. Fischer. Received June 18. Ten varieties of soybeans obtained for experiments by the Office of the Agrostologist; some still available for distribution.

**LECYTHIS USITATA(?)** 25435. From Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I. Presented by Dr. E. Andre. Received May 1. This is the species which produces the well-known Sapucayo nuts of commerce; it abounds in the Island of Caripe and other parts of the province of Para. For propagation; plants available later.

**MALUS SP.** 25626. Seed originally from Shantung, China.

**MALUS SP.** 25627. Originally from Peking, China. **MALUS SP.** 25628. From Pao Ting Fu, China. **MALUS SYLVESTRIS.** 25629. Evaline. This variety originated in Wisconsin. On account of the uniformity of the fruit in size, appearance and quality and because of the hardness of the variety in